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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2465.

QUEEN'S CLAIM SCALED AFTER A LONG STRUGGLE

Burton Started at a Million But Had To Reduce His Figure in Committee.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The Senate today passed the item in the Appropriation Bill giving \$200,000 to ex-Queen Liliuokalani in payment for all her claims or alleged claims resulting from the loss of crown lands or otherwise.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Some odds and ends of legislation for Hawaii will probably be cleared up before the end of the session of Congress, of which there will be only a few days left, when this letter reaches Honolulu. Senator Blackburn, the other day, presented a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, to give to ex-Queen Liliuokalani \$200,000. The item will be adopted by the Senate, as it has a favorable report from the Senate Committee on the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. Whether it will stick in conference is another question.

Attorney DeKnight, who is a promoter of legislation around the Capitol, worked up the brief on the case, having been engaged by the ex-Queen to urge the appropriation. He was seconded within the Pacific Islands Committee by Senator Burton of Kansas, who argued as vigorously as he could for the payment to the ex-Queen of \$1,000,000. The other members of the Pacific Islands Committee laughed at such a proposition, whereupon Mr. Burton dropped to \$500,000. In the latter figure he had some support from Senator Foster of Washington, but Mr. Foster took no active part in the discussion.

However, the Committee would not listen to \$500,000 and Mr. Burton again dropped, this time to \$200,000. It would be no surprise if this sum were finally voted at this Congress, so as to get the claim, of which many Senators and Members are getting weary, out of the way. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who became ill several weeks ago, has been out but little and was not in attendance upon the committee meeting.

MAY GET REVENUE CUTTER.

There is also a good chance of having a law passed for the construction of a revenue cutter for Hawaii, as the bill has passed the Senate and been favorably reported from the House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It will probably be passed by the House before long.

William Haywood has had to yield for this session in his efforts to get an American register for the Hackfeld boat Pioneer, but he has made such progress as to assure the getting of a registry at the next session of Congress. The bill passed the Senate but has stuck at the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. That committee is very guarded about granting registry to foreign built vessels. Mr. Haywood was before the Committee recently and went through an ordeal of questioning by Representative Littlefield of Maine, and others.

WILCOX WANTED SOMETHING TO SHOW.

Representative Hamilton, of Mich., acting chairman of the Committee on Territories, had a talk today with W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, regarding modifications of the election laws of the islands. As a concession to Delegate Wilcox the committee agreed to report the bill favorably but there was an understanding that it should not be acted upon by Congress at all.

"Mr. Wilcox told us," said Representative Hamilton today, "that he wanted to be able to take something back to his people and that he would like to be able to say he had accomplished something towards the election changes he desires. The bill was referred to a subcommittee with the understanding that it should stay there but in answer to Mr. Wilcox's appeals it was agreed to bring the bill out. We don't expect to pass it; in fact it is my opinion that so important a matter should be much more carefully considered in committee. It was given only minor consideration. If we are to take it up seriously we must consult with some of the prominent men of the islands and get their views upon the effect of the legislation.

"I believe the territory of Hawaii," continued Mr. Hamilton, "should have the Australian ballot, but it is my understanding that the territorial legislature has ample authority to establish it. For that reason, if for no other, I am for going slow about any legislation along the same line by Congress."

Delegate Wilcox is talking with Pacific Coast members and urging them to help him in getting the bill up on the House. He recently talked the matter over with Representative Woods. The report on the Wilcox bill was made by Representative Graham, of Allegheny, Penn., and the original draft was much reduced, when the full committee got hold of it.

SMITH WORKING FOR EXPERT COMMISSION.

Mr. W. O. Smith is making splendid progress with his mission here. Yesterday he had a meeting with President Roosevelt, having been introduced there by Mr. Haywood. The meeting was not for the purpose of discussing extensively Hawaiian matters. That will come later. But there was a pleasant talk of brief duration. Mr. Haywood presented to the President a collection of Hawaiian coins, framing in glass so that they are visible on both sides. Mr. Roosevelt was much pleased to receive the collection.

Meanwhile Mr. Smith has been busy talking with many prominent men at the Capitol and impressing upon them a correct view of the status of things in the islands. Excellent progress has been made towards having experts from the Land office and from the Marine Hospital service visit the islands next summer and report on conditions of public lands and about the leper colony.

Mr. Smith's dinner to "the men behind the guns" at the Shoreham last Tuesday evening was a great success. Mr. Haywood sat at the foot of the table, which was set for twelve people. There was lots of discussion about things Hawaiian and Mr. Smith, as usual, was a delightful host.

The work of issuing bonds for the territory under the fire claims is progressing well but it is impossible to say when the work will be completed. If it is decided to engrave the bonds three weeks more will be required before they can be put on the market. But there is

TAYLOR STAYS AWAY BUT NO CAUSE IS KNOWN

Commissioner of Agriculture Announces That He Will Be Far Away, But His Accounts Are Found to Be in Order.

The prolonged absence from the Territory of Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, has given rise to a good deal of speculation as he has given no reason for his stay of the time he expected to be away. Neither Governor Dole nor Mrs. Taylor have received letters from Mr. Taylor, and yesterday no word having come on the Sierra an investigation of the matter was begun.

Mr. Taylor has seemingly dropped out of existence and the only word giving the slightest clue to his intentions was in a letter received by Sister Albertina in the China mail in which Mr. Taylor said: "When you receive this I will be far from San Francisco." The letter itself was unobtainable, but from persons to whom Sister Albertina talked, it is learned that it contained also the statement: "I am sorry that I ever had anything to do with politics," and that he "would not be seen by his Honolulu friends again."

Mrs. Taylor received her last letter from her husband on the Korea, January 26th, and at that time he expected to return in the next steamer, which was the Ventura. Mr. Taylor left here January 3rd, expecting to return on the 27th. Miss Taylor said yesterday evening that she knew of no reason why her father should not return, that he had never given the slightest inkling of his intention to do otherwise, and she believed that he would do so in spite of his letter to Sister Albertina.

Miss Taylor related also a conversation she had had with Philip Lansdale, who met Mr. Taylor twice while he was in San Francisco. On one occasion Mr. Taylor was quite ill, but he had seen him later, just before Mr. Lansdale left, and he was much improved in health.

C. B. Reynolds, former Superintendent of the Lepre Settlement, and an intimate friend of Mr. Taylor, received a letter from him dated January 26th, on Feb. 6th in which he sent his power of attorney, with a request that Reynolds sell his house for him, and turn the proceeds over to Mrs. Taylor. In his letter Mr. Taylor explained that he had virtually arranged the sale before his departure, and had sent his power of attorney to Mrs. Taylor. Later he was informed by Henry Holmes, of Holmes & Stanley, whom he met in San Francisco, that his wife could not complete the transaction alone, and so this second power of attorney was sent. The letter was turned over to Supt. Cooper yesterday.

Mr. Reynolds said last night that Captain Drew of the "Andrew Welch" had seen Taylor in San Francisco during January, and he thought that at that time Mr. Taylor was in the country. Mr. Reynolds was of the opinion that so far as his affairs have been concerned, the missing man was not in any trouble, and that the only plausible theory on which his absence could be accounted for was that his mind may have become temporarily unbalanced.

Mr. Taylor has not written to Governor Dole for an extension of his leave of absence from the Territory, nor did he inform the governor of his intention to remain away. For that reason Governor Dole yesterday asked Supt. Cooper to look into the matter, and see if his relations with the government were such as to cause Mr. Taylor to remain at the Coast, though both officials feel confident that there is nothing wrong in his accounts. Auditor Fisher was requested to go over the books of the office, and this has practically been completed, without finding the slightest indication of irregularity. As a matter of fact there is no possible way by which there could have been a shortage in this office, as the Commissioner of Agriculture is not charged with the collection of public money, and the appropriation at his disposal can be paid out only upon warrants drawn by the auditor.

Mr. Taylor was immigration agent under the Republic, and as such had charge of the Chinese fund which was deposited in the Postal Savings Bank. This at the time of the annexation amounted to about \$240,000 which was turned over to the First National Bank, and from which \$161,000 was turned into the Territorial treasury over a year ago. Since then there have been drafts upon the money in the bank, but this money went to pay the return passage of departing Chinese, and Mr. Cooper stated yesterday that from what investigations had been made the fund was intact. Mr. Taylor had made no draft upon the fund since early in December, and everything was straight at that time. The Chinese fund was investigated at the time of Treasurer Wright's defalcation, and from what could be learned yesterday Mr. Taylor has been absolutely honest in all his relations with the government.

Every theory offered for the disappearance of Mr. Taylor has so far been rejected as not plausible. One is to the effect that he went from San Francisco to Victoria, there to take a steamer to Japan for a visit to his son W. E. Taylor. Taylor's letter to Sister Albertina bears out this theory. None of Mr. Taylor's friends here will believe that there is anything wrong with his affairs here, nor do any of the officials think so. The fact that Mr. Taylor remained in San Francisco for nearly a month after leaving Honolulu and carried on business for his department, is further proof of this, as there would have been plenty of time for an investigation here in the meantime, and quick communication with San Francisco by cable.

Mr. Taylor's affairs in the Agriculture office were left in the best of shape and just before leaving he presented his annual report to Governor Dole.

Mr. Perkins is acting for him, and he last heard from Taylor by the Korea, when Taylor expected to return in the last Alameda.

MEXICO, Mexico, Feb. 26.—Capitalists of Mexico have offered President Diaz \$50,000,000 with which to raise the foreign debt of Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 26.—The Western Sugar Refining Company made an advance averaging fifteen per cent. in the wages of all its employees today.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Alfred Knapp of this city today made the startling confession that he had murdered five women, two of his late wives being among the number.

Some talk about having them lithographed, which would be equally good for all practical purposes and be speedier, thus saving something on the \$200 or \$300 interest that is accumulating daily and which is at the expense of the territory of Hawaii.

Delegate Wilcox says he expects to return to Hawaii immediately after the session of Congress ends.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

BUTLER LOSES HIS SEAT AS REPRESENTATIVE

House Throws Out the St. Louis Man on Contest Based on Corruption.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—In a stormy session of the House of Representatives today, Butler of Missouri was unseated by strict party vote, the Committee on Elections having reported against his retention of the seat for the twelfth district, comprising most of the city of St. Louis.

The democrats took up the fight against the action vigorously, and did all in their power to filibuster against the passage of the motion to accept the report of the Committee. The contest was unavailing though at times there was great disorder. The democrats threaten to continue these tactics during the remaining five days of the session, but the Republicans will use drastic measures if this is attempted.

Congressman Butler's election was contested on the grounds that fraud was used in securing his election and that in many districts there were illegal votes cast.

Col. George D. Reynolds, Butler's republican opponent in the election in November, said in an interview after the result of the election had been announced:

"I intend to find out exactly how many votes were cast for me if I can, and if I find evidences of any fraud, I will certainly place it before the grand jury.

"My friends were watching the election closely Tuesday. They may want me to make a contest as the result of what they saw. Of course, I am not positive as to this, but if they do want to institute a contest, they will have to do so in my name. And in that event, I would not refuse to permit the use of my name."

Butler in one precinct in a St. Louis ward got 395 votes to only eight votes for Reynolds.

Congressman Butler is a son of Colonel Edward Butler, of St. Louis, the millionaire who was recently convicted of bribery and sentenced to three years in prison. Congressman Butler has previously served one term in Congress.

WISCONSIN WILL NOT EXEMPT BEET FACTORIES

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 26.—There was a hard but losing fight made in the Assembly today in favor of a bill recently introduced to exempt beet sugar factories from taxation. The measure had the support of a large body of members from the Southern and Central counties but its enemies proved too strong.

Roosevelt to Methodists.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—President Roosevelt today addressed the bi-centennial gathering of Methodists, and complimented the representatives of the church on its remarkable progress during the past few years, paying particular attention to the great \$20,000,000 fund raised by the church, and portraying the immense possibilities for doing good with such a sum at command.

Twenty Rounds to a Draw.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 26.—Sports in San Francisco tonight witnessed a long and fierce contest between "young" Corbett, the conqueror of Terry McGovern, and Eddie Hanlon. Both men were in the pink of condition. The feather-weights battled for twenty rounds, the referee then deciding that the contest was a draw.

Two Men Missing in Fire.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 26.—Fire today did \$20,000,000 damage and probably caused the loss of two lives. The flames started in the block containing Pike's Opera House and destroyed the entire square. The police have now received reports that two men are missing and it is thought they met death in the fire.

Milk Drivers Go on Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 26.—The milk drivers of the city have gone on strike, seriously hampering the delivery system.

Mexico Will Be Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Minister Bowen, acting for Venezuela, has signed the protocol with Mexico.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 26.—Mabini, the famous insurgent leader, has taken oath to support the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Paauhau, \$16.87 1-2; Hawaiian Commercial, \$46.75; Honokaa, \$14; Makaweli, \$28; Onomea, \$20.30.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 26.—The eruptions of the volcano Colima, Guatemala, are reported to be increasing in violence. Inhabitants of the surrounding country are leaving in large numbers for fear of a renewal of the recent disasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—President Castro has advised Minister Bowen to refrain from signing the protocols of France, Spain and Belgium for the payment of their claims against Venezuela. Bowen is advised that negotiations are going on looking to a settlement of these claims directly at Caracas and independent of other claimants with whom Bowen is dealing.

HAWAII BRITISH SIXTY YEARS AGO ON THIS DATE

Island Flag Hauled Down and the Union Jack Raised in Its Place.

Sixty years ago today Hawaii was in possession of Great Britain in the person of Lord Paulet, commander of the "Caravanser," though the kingdom was afterwards returned to Kamehameha; and in the same year, November, 1843, England and France agreed never to again molest the island kingdom.

According to Alexander's History the British frigate "Carysfort," commanded by Lord George Paulet, arrived at Honolulu February 10, 1843, and showed displeasure by withholding her usual salutes. The king was sent for by Lord Paulet's request and arrived from Lahaina on the 16th. Lord Paulet made a number of unreasonable demands, first that an attachment laid on the property of Charlton the former British ambassador, be removed, second that Simpson be recognized as British consul, and that no British subject should be put in irons unless for a felony. It was further demanded that all disputes between British subjects and others be referred to mixed juries, half of whom should be British subjects. The next morning the frigate was cleared for action and preparations for war made. Thereupon the king informed Lord Paulet that ambassadors had been sent to England with a view to settling the difficulties then existing, and offered to comply with the demands under protest, and appeal to the British government for justice.

On the 25th day of February, 1843, upon the advice of Dr. Judd, the Hawaiian Islands were ceded to England, provisionally, the king having refused to cede his kingdom to France and England jointly, until the troubles were settled.

After the cession the king read a brief address to his people, of which the following translation is taken from Alexander's History:

"Where are you, chiefs, people, and commons from my ancestors, and people from foreign lands: Hear ye: I make known to you that I am in perplexity by reason of difficulties into which I have been brought without cause; therefore I have given away the life of our land; hear ye! But my rule over you, my people, and your privileges will continue, for I have hope that the life of the land will be restored when my conduct shall be justified."

The English forced the king to sign a deed transferring disputed property to Charlton, a note for \$3,000 to Simpson, the British vice-consul, as "damages," and he was compelled also to set aside the decision of the court.

Lord Paulet appointed a commission which proceeded as if Hawaii had been a British colony. Land was seized, laws revoked, and the natives compelled to serve the British. Many wrongs were committed in the name of Great Britain by Lord Paulet and the trouble was not ended until the arrival of Admiral Thomas on July 25th, who restored Kamehameha III. On the 31st there was a public restoration in Thomas Square, and a few months afterwards the formal recognition of Hawaiian independence was made. This was done in a formal note to Kamehameha from England and France of which the following is a copy:

"Declaration: Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the French, taking into consideration the existence in the Sandwich Islands of a government capable of providing for the regularity of its relations with foreign nations, have thought it right to engage reciprocally to consider the Sandwich Islands as an independent state and never to take possession either directly or under the title of a protectorate or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed."

"The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Ambassador Extraordinary of His Majesty the King of the French, at the Court of London, being furnished with the necessary powers hereby declare in consequence that their said Majesties take reciprocally that engagement."

"In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present declaration and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms."

"Done in duplicate at London the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty-Three. Signed: 'ABERDEEN.
ST. ANLAINE.'

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—The Turkish cabinet objects to some of the proposals of Austria and Russia in connection with reforms in Macedonia.

The Austro-Russian note to Turkey insisted on the establishment of Turkish financial control over the collection of taxes in the Vilayets, on the European frontier of Macedonia; also on the payment of troops, Belgian, Dutch, or Swiss officials to control the gendarmes and some high personage independent of the Yildiz Kiosk to exercise general control of the Macedonian administration. Turkish pride resents the idea of foreign officials commanding her troops in the Balkans. The present finances of Macedonia are controlled by the local officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The bark Mauna Ala, which arrived here today, sprung a leak when nine days out from Honolulu. The cargo was not damaged.

The bark Mauna Ala, Captain Smith, is a staunch wooden vessel. She sailed from Honolulu on Jan. 24 with a full cargo of sugar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—As one means of relieving distress in Finland the Czar has ordered the construction of a railroad in that province upon which several thousands of starving people will be employed.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 24.—A sensation was sprung in the lower House of the Legislature today when Representative Levy was charged with bribery in connection with the State printing contract.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 24.—An eruption of the volcano of Colima was accompanied by a severe earthquake at Turpan. A pall of smoke now hangs over the vicinity.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 24.—The Court of Arbitration will begin hearing the Venezuela case in September and a decision may be expected in six months.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 24.—A fire which broke out today in the winter quarters of the Barnum & Bailey circus caused a loss of \$100,000.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Owing to the American demand the price of iron in the German market is rising.

THE PATY CONTEST CASE MAY COME UP AGAIN

Hilo Claimant for a Seat in the House Dis- cussed—Other Proceedings in the Legislature.

My Pa is a Legislator an' Ma says he passes more bills than he brings Home. Ma says he likes to hear himself talk; but he talks more in the Legislature than he does when he's Home. Ma says there's only one thing to regret 'bout him bein' in the Legislature an' that is—it'll keep him there only sixty days. I think Ma thinks he arter have a life sentence. Let us all strive to be Politicians and git elected and go off somewhere and give the Folks at Home a Holiday—Atlanta Constitution.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

What will be done in the case of George W. Paty, whose claim to one of the seats in the Legislature from the First District has been filed, will be decided by a caucus of the Republican members of the House, to be held this evening. There was a gathering of members and senators at headquarters last evening, but there was not the full strength of the Republican majority and in consequence the matter was laid over.

Paty was very close in his vote to Fernandez, the face of the returns showing 506 for the Home Ruler and 503 for the man from Olaa. After the returns were in members of the election board made a statement indicating that there might have been some irregularity, or at least that a recount might show a change in the results as regards the vote of Paty, but no contest was made at the time and no recount ordered. A formal protest has been forwarded through Representative Lewis, and was suggested by him when the House organized and the committee of credentials made its report. But nothing was done then and now there will be given to the case careful consideration.

It is very likely that there will be a hearing in the House, as it is the opinion of the members in general that there should be a ventilation of the matter on the floor, as the House is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members.

The Republican members of the committee on rules had a caucus with members of the party lasting until late in the night, but no decisions to be given out were reached, it being said by members of the caucus that the changes in the rules probably would be slight.

HOUSE RECEIVES MANY RESOLUTIONS

It was a busy day in the House yesterday in so far as the sending in of resolutions is concerned. There were received from almost every member statements of the needs of the various districts as to the new roads and improvements, and under suspension of the rules both bills passed the first reading and went to the printing committee.

Aylett introduced the bill of which he gave notice to repeal acts relating to the segregation of lepers, and it passed the first reading.

Pale offered his measure to repeal the laws affecting vaccination.

Kellino gave notice that he would introduce an amendment to the county bill placing control of the schools in the counties; and for making roads and trails in Iao valley.

Harris offered the Torreia land bill, and it was passed first reading and ordered printed.

Damiana gave notice that he would introduce bills to encourage the cultivation of taro; to permit citizens to gather ferns and maize on the mountains; to prevent the employment of Oriental labor on the waterfront; and to compel the employment of free instead of prison labor on streets and inns.

Kumala presented a resolution providing \$7,500 for buildings for the Royal school.

Pula offered a resolution for appropriations for roads in Kohala amounting to \$23,500.

Olli wanted \$30,000 appropriated for Waialua roads and bridges.

Purdy asked for \$10,000 for Puna roads.

Nakaleka for school purposes wanted \$4,000.

Kumala was permitted to introduce his bill prohibiting the Board of Health from destroying property without compensation.

Kupihea was given leave to introduce the three bills of which he gave notice: For an agricultural college and model farm; for the purchase of postage stamps for lepers, and to define a legal day work. These bills passed their first reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION WORK

The afternoon session found the House still considering resolutions. Purdy was first, with a demand for \$23,000 for a road from Kaa to Kaola. Kekawaka asked for \$26,000 for various roads in Puna.

Purdy also asked for \$15,000 for repairing roads in Puna.

Vida gave notice that he would introduce a bill empowering the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff to prosecute in all the district courts of the Islands.

Kumala presented a resolution providing for the translation and printing of the regulations of the Board of Health, so that members of the House might have a copy. Explaining his resolution, Kumala said this was for the complete understanding of the rules by the Hawaiian members. Andrade wanted a sufficient number printed to supply the Senate, as well.

But there was some discussion as to precedents, and the resolution went through as offered.

Kalihi presented his list of road needs, as follows: From Kekahokai to Kalihiwai, new, \$10,000; Kalihiwai to Waipahu, \$10,000.

Pula asked for \$600 for a jailer's home at North Kohala, and \$1,000 for

DRASTIC PLANS TO REORGANIZE THE BRITISH ARMY

Hawaiian Bark Mauna Ala Springs a Leak But Cargo Is Not Damaged.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Brodrick's army scheme has been sustained in the House of Commons by a vote of 261 to 145.

Mr. Brodrick's scheme of military organization has been roughly described as the half-way house to conscription. It involves the development of the existing system of voluntary enlistment and auxiliary service under conditions which preclude reasonable expectation of service. When the experiment has been tried and the results are found unsatisfactory the way will be opened for compulsory service. The war office will then be in a position to assert that everything was done under the voluntary system to provide an adequate army for the defense of the Empire, but the men were not forthcoming, and that an elaborate paper scheme proved a failure. The only alternative, from the official and military point of view, will be compulsory service.

The reorganized army will consist of three army corps of regulars, with headquarters at Aldershot, Salisbury Plain and Dublin, and three army corps of auxiliary forces at Colchester, York and Scotland, with sixty battalions of militia and volunteers, a considerable body of imperial yeomanry and twenty-one volunteer field artillery batteries.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 24.—A bill has been passed by the States General granting universal suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It is believed that no Statehood bill will pass at this session of Congress.

It is very likely that there will be a hearing in the House, as it is the opinion of the members in general that there should be a ventilation of the matter on the floor, as the House is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members.

The Republican members of the committee on rules had a caucus with members of the party lasting until late in the night, but no decisions to be given out were reached, it being said by members of the caucus that the changes in the rules probably would be slight.

Kanaho offered a resolution providing an appropriation of \$1,000 for a school house at Honopakau.

Wright proposed the following appropriations: Road from Honauana to Keoka, \$6,000; road from Kalibiki uka to Pahoe, \$6,000; Hookena to Kealia, \$1,500; school house and cottage, Hookena, \$5,800; Kona Waena school and cottage, \$6,000; cottage, Ha-nauna, \$800; cottage, Papa, \$600; court house at Hookena, \$5,000, and jail, \$800.

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Pali presented another for \$10,000 for a road into Pali Valley from the Waialae road.

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Long presented another for \$10,000 for a road into Pali Valley from the Waialae road.

Kanaho presented a resolution calling for a statement from the Board of Health of all employees and all money expended by it during the past two years. Harris said this was robbing the standing committees of much of their prerogative. Chillingworth took the position that such a resolution was a vote of lack of confidence in the regular committee. Kanaho seconded the resolution, saying that there was danger of the House not getting the information and this resolution would help secure it. Kellino resented the imputation against the committee, and said the committee were competent to take all action possible. The resolution, on motion of Harris, was tabled.

Pale presented a resolution for schools and cottages: Keaia, \$1,500; Nahiku, \$1,200; Kipahulu, \$1,500; Mo-kulau, \$600; Hana, \$1,500.

Andrade moved a committee of seven to consider the county bill, and that the committee be instructed to cooperate with the Senate committee.

Pali proposed for schools: Olowai, \$1,200; Lahaina, \$1,000; Honokohau, \$700; Kahakuloa, \$700.

Kalihi asked for \$500 for the school house at Hanalei.

Kellino asked for \$15,000 for a court house at Waipahu.

Kumala presented a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to investigate the appointment of Chester Doyle as Japanese interpreter. In support of his motion Kumala said that two weeks ago he was in court when a Japanese was claiming wages, and Doyle was interpreting. The Japanese showed his books and Doyle said he could not interpret them. He continued: "At the last session there was appropriations for an interpreter, and this man is incompetent. If he was a Hawaiian and so incompetent he would be fired quickly. A young man was filling the place who was competent, but he was fired out for this man, who belongs to the compact. It is the duty of legislators to see the law enforced, and here it is being broken. That judge told me I had no right to come before him and complain, but I told him I had helped pass the law and I should try and see the money well expended. It would be proper for the House committee to have Doyle and the young man who was fired before them, with a Japanese, and then decide between them. It would be well to have our committee call Doyle before us, and we could examine him as to his qualifications, and if he is not worth \$250 a month, he may be given only \$50 a month."

Harris brought out the fact that Judge De Bolt was a Federal appointee, and that the House could not control his action.

Fernandes supported the resolution, saying that he had had experience with Doyle. "He does not know Japanese," he said, "and for that reason Little would not let him serve."

Aylett said he didn't know Japanese, but he did know how to vote for an

THE SENATE.

The Senate rushed business through yesterday, and finished all their work at the morning session. For the first time all members were present.

Senator Baldwin presented immediately upon opening his petition from the leper settlement which had been

transferred since Monday. It was referred to the committee on health and education.

Senator C. Brown reported for the printing committee that Senate bills 15 to 19 had been printed and were ready for distribution.

President Crabbe inquired of the public lands committee as to the disposition of the emergency appropriation bill, and Chairman McCandless replied that it had not been introduced as yet. Senator Isenberg stated that he had prepared a bill covering the emergency appropriations which he was asked not to introduce, prior to the receipt of the Governor's message, and he had therefore turned it over to the public lands and internal improvements committee.

President Crabbe stated that the bill covered appropriations, which were needed immediately, and included also the fire claims item which should be disposed of at once. He asked that the committee report the first thing in the morning.

Senator Dickey suggested that in the future the rules should be suspended upon request, unless objection was made.

Senator Kalauokalani gave notice of the following bills: An act to amend section 377 of the Civil Code relating to exemptions; to repeal section 662 of Penal Laws relating to the importation of spirituous liquors; to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in

(Continued on page 2)

RIGHT IS ON TRIAL

Impartial Jury Is Hard to Get.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The trial of B. H. Wright on a charge of embezzlement was commenced before Judge De Bolt yesterday. The jury had not been secured at the hour of court adjournment last evening, and there are three more challenges to be exhausted. Two special venires were drawn yesterday in an effort to get a jury, but at the hour of adjournment only eleven men had been secured who were satisfactory. Three of these are subject to peremptory challenges by the defendant, but there will be no difficulty in securing the remaining number required.

James H. Boyd is one of the witnesses summoned for the prosecution to appear against the former chief clerk.

Altogether over fifty jurors were examined, the majority of them being excused as having formed an opinion through reading newspaper accounts. J. J. Dunne and F. M. Brooks appear for the defendant, and J. W. Cathcart and E. C. Peters for the Territory.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court heard four cases yesterday and gave decisions in two of them yesterday. The tax appeals of Mrs. B. M. Allen and S. C. Allen were heard, and the lower court sustained. The case of the Hawaiian Trust Company vs. Annie K. Barton was argued and submitted, as was also the tax appeal of H. May & Co.

The Supreme Court also rendered a decision affirming Judge Robinson in the case of J. D. Paris vs. J. A. Magooon, administrator. The court holds that there could be a separate suit for damages, and the syllabus is as follows:

"A decree dismissing a bill for the specific performance of a contract is not a bar to a subsequent action for damages for a breach of the contract when it appears that the question of damages was not raised in the former suit and that the decree was not based on any ground that showed there was no right of action under the contract. An administrator may be liable in damages for a breach of contract occurring before the death of his decedent, even though the contract is of a nature personal to such decedent."

CRAWFORD IN TROUBLE

Willie Crawford was before Judge Robinson yesterday to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. He had not paid alimony to his wife, and it was shown that he had collected \$12. Willie said he was willing to pay the \$12, but Mr. Vives had told him he would have to pay \$60, which he did not have. Crawford is given until tomorrow morning to pay the alimony to his wife, or to accept the alternative of going to jail for contempt.

BEFORE GEAR

C. H. Brown was appointed administrator of the Camarinos estate, and is sole of the property of the deceased was approved.

The will of the late Bishop Gulstan Ropert was admitted to probate and Clement Everard appointed executor without bond.

CRIMINAL CASES

All the prisoners indicted by the grand jury on Saturday were arraigned yesterday morning, entered pleas of not guilty, and were given counsel to defend.

Hamakaloha was yesterday morning sentenced to prison for a term of three months by Judge De Bolt. He was found guilty of larceny last week, but sentence was postponed until his mental condition could be investigated. The medical commission reported that he was sane, and sentence was imposed yesterday.

DAVIS TIRED OF LOVE

George Davis asked that he be discharged as trustee for James Love, who was adjudged not a spendthrift by Judge Gear. The trustee says he collected \$1,758.75 and gave to Love \$1,778, including his own commission of 5 per cent. He also paid out to J. F. Brown \$50 for services in clearing up Love's title to land in which the government had a claim, which sum he obtained from Y. Anin, being a part of the principal owing to Love.

The trustee says that Love is an old man and is under the absolute control of Annie L. Rowe, with whom he finds it impossible to do business, and his continuance as trustee is a source of real annoyance and worry.

COURT NOTES

C. Bolte has asked for an order dismissing the suit of L. Ahio vs. C. Bolte and Kaneohe Ranch Company with prejudice, the plaintiffs having filed a discontinuance. C. Bolte makes affidavit that David Rice came to Honolulu from Boston, Mass., as a witness, and the defendants want the case dismissed.

The divorce of On Lan vs. Fook Long has been discontinued.

An injunction suit was begun yesterday by J. A. Magooon, as trustee for J. M. Wiley, et al., against C. Lea Young and Pomaikal. A temporary injunction was granted.

A motion to amend the bill in the case of the H. Brown minors vs. C. A. Brown, et al., has been made, to conform with Judge Gear's decision.

FOUND LAND BUT NO INFORMATION

Inquiry as to lands suitable for small farms is now a matter of daily occur-

one of the aims of many home people who have not before considered it during their residence. One man said yesterday that he had made a trip all around the island within the week for the purpose of securing information as to lands which are suitable for farms, and how they may be obtained. He found one tract of some 4,000 acres at Kahuku but says as he might he could find no sub-land agent there and at the land office here inquiry as to the status of the lands was unavailing. He says that the major portion of the tract lies from 250 feet elevation up and resembles very much Wahiawa. There is a small sandy strip but in general the lands are suitable for cultivation.

PEKING MAKES HER LAST CALL

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The old P. M. S. S. City of Peking arrived in port yesterday forenoon from the Orient and departed for San Francisco at midnight last night, and her departure marks the end of her active career on the Oriental run. In her case it is the passing of the old type of ocean steamship for the newer and larger type represented by the Siberia, the largest passenger vessel, according to tonnage, in the Pacific. The Korea was built to take the place of the ill-fated Rio de Janeiro and the Siberia to take the place of the Peking.

The Peking is the veteran of the Pacific liners. She is of 5000 tons and was built in 1874 by J. Roach & Co. at Chester, Pa. In spite of her years she is a favorite with the travelling public and has had a good reputation for maintaining schedule time. In the latter part of January, 1883, the Peking broke her shaft in mid-ocean and arrived at San Francisco in the middle of February, seventeen days overdue.

She was towed into the harbor of San Francisco by the tug Vigilant for which the Spreckels received \$5,000. It was on January 21 at 2:50 a. m. 1120 miles west of San Francisco that the shaft broke in the sleeve and she had to proceed under sail. During the fifteen days following she made 1840 miles under sail alone. In July of last year the shaft again broke and the Peking was towed into a Japanese harbor and repaired, and she then went straight across to San Francisco cutting out Honolulu on the trip.

The Peking brought 300 tons of freight for this port and took on 500 tons of coal. Among the passengers were C. H. Edemane and family. Mr. Edemane has regained his health. Baron Cotto von Cottendorf and Baron M. von Tessen are Germans of rank who remain in the city for a short visit. G. P. Wynnkoop, a travelling man, will also remain here a short time. Lieut. R. McLean, U. S. N., just detached from the Kentucky, is on his way home.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), February 24.—Minister Bowen has proposed to the Allies that the Czar name arbitrators in the Venezuelan matter, and that the Hague tribunal decide the question of preferential claims.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations today favorably recommended Senator Blackburn's amendment to the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, making an appropriation of \$200,000 "in full satisfaction of all claims or pretended claims," of ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—President Roosevelt has signed an agreement with the Cuban government for the acquisition by the United States of Bahia Honda as a coaling station and Guantánamo as a naval station. Bahia Honda is a well enclosed bay on the northwest end of the island, near Havana. Guantánamo is near Santiago de Cuba, at the southeastern end, and is also a well enclosed harbor. Both are strong strategic points.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus has rejected the Senatorial propositions made by Arizona and New Mexico and Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The States proposed consolidations into two States, while a more recent proposal of Arizona was to be made a State with seven counties of Southern California included. It has been agreed that the discussion of the omnibus statehood bill shall not be allowed to interfere with action on the appropriation bills.

WHAT A BLESSING

Many People Are Learning to Appreciate in Honolulu.

What a blessing it is. Sought after by thousands. Honolulu is finding it out. Many a miserable man is happy now. Nights of unrest, days of trouble. Any itching skin disease means this. Itching Fleas mean it.

Eczema just as bad, and just as bad to cure.

But Doan's Ointment relieves at once, and cures all itchiness of the skin. A blessing to a suffering public.

Here's proof to back our statement: Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, a very old resident of Melbourne, Australia, states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment, which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

COUNTY BILL TO HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY

Republicans of House Plan to Take It Up at Once in Committee of the Whole.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Without delay or preliminary committee action, the House will, if the plans prepared at last night's caucus of the Republican members are carried out, take up the County bill this morning and make it the order of the day until it has been disposed of by a final vote. The house will resolve itself into committee of the whole house, and then the bill will be considered section by section and no delay will be permitted.

The meeting of the Republican members was characterised by one of the number as the most harmonious and satisfactory that has been held so far. The determination was unanimous that there should be no delay in the lower body, that there should be no special committee to first work over the bill, but that it would be for the best that the entire house take part in the consideration and thresh out the many questions which are sure to arise. This will relieve the majority of any charge that they are trying to choke a bill down the throats of the minority, and will give full opportunity for amendment and debate.

It was expressed as the belief of the members that seven days of hard work would enable the committee to report the County bill favorably to the House and at once pass upon it. This will be tried and if it seems that there will be needed more time, a day or so may be added, and any attempt to delay action will be met by a strict enforcement of the rules as to length of speeches and number of times that any member may claim the floor.

It was reported last evening that Speaker Beckley had determined to appoint Kumalae as the chairman of the Committee of the whole house, and this will ensure prompt action. Chillingworth will be in charge of the bill and will call it up as soon as possible this morning. It is probable that a committee will be named to keep in touch with the Senate committee which is now at work on the Bill.

LEGISLATORS ARE HARD AT WORK

As soon as the bills which have been read the first time and ordered printed by the two houses of the Legislature are at hand for committee work there will be enough to do to keep all the members busy. The flood of measures is on the rise, but there is no indication that it has reached the high point. There were the usual number yesterday, and the outlook in that there are as many more measures to come.

The House gave itself some surprises yesterday. The Republicans got into action early on party lines by the offering of the Paty memorial, which was to have been held out until today, and it was laid on the table, where it will slumber, many members now taking the position that his friends moved too late in the day. Representative Lewis had the memorial in his pocket when the House organized, and tried to get a chance to introduce it, but was talked over, and Fernandez took the oath of office and now will be permitted to serve.

Kumalae will be known as the Investigator soon, he coming to the front yesterday with a resolution for the investigation of the Chinese fund shortage, in explaining which he made some reflections upon the Executive and the ways of doing business. He carried his point, getting a committee of five, which will try and find out the responsibility for the escape of Treasurer Wright.

Kupihea presented a petition of citizens asking that a street be opened from School and Lilihi streets to Kamameha IV. Road.

Vida asked \$16,350 for bridges on this island.

Wright asked \$7,000 for top dressing the road from the Kona-Kau boundary to Kahuku; \$3,000 for repair of Wai'akolona homestead roads; \$10,000 for top dressing Volcano road from Pahala up; and \$1,000 for the road from Wai'akolona to Kau'au, 25 miles.

WANTED MINUTES PRINTED

Kellinoi presented a resolution setting forth that as so much valuable time is wasted in the reading of the minutes that they be printed and laid on the desk of each member every morning. The question was given slight consideration and was laid on the table.

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Wright asked \$7,000 for top dressing the road from the Kona-Kau boundary to Kahuku; \$3,000 for repair roads, Kau, \$25,000.

Kellinoi asked \$5,000 for a road from Liholihi to Wai'akolona.

Kou wanted \$700 for repairs to the court house at Koolauao.

WILL HAVE CITY BILL

Long, of the Fourth District, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for the incorporation of the city and county of Honolulu.

Kellinoi gave notice following that he would present a bill to provide for the manufacture and distribution of electric light and power on the Island of Oahu.

Aylett said he would introduce a bill to regulate carriages and provide for licensing them.

Lewis announced that he would have a bill for granting a franchise for an electric railroad in the District of Hilo.

Chillingworth said he would introduce a bill providing for licensing the sale of malt liquors.

Andrade announced his intention to introduce a bill giving the Standard Telephone company the right to place underground wires in the streets.

HOME RULE BILL DITCHED

Kupihea asked that he be given the privilege of introducing at this point the county bill of which he had given notice.

This is the bill drawn by Attorney Poepoe, and which had been expected for some time. The bill was

one of the aims of many home people who have not before considered it during their residence. One man said yesterday that he had made a trip all around the island within the week for the purpose of securing information as to lands which are suitable for farms, and how they may be obtained. He found one tract of some 4,000 acres at Kahuku but says as he might he could find no sub-land agent there and at the land office here inquiry as to the status of the lands was unavailing. He says that the major portion of the tract lies from 250 feet elevation up and resembles very much Wahiawa. There is a small sandy strip but in general the lands are suitable for cultivation.

Kanlinoi presented a bill to amend the Chapter LXII of the Penal Laws.

The resolutions were referred by the Chairman to the various committees to which they belong. This closed the business of the morning.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS

Resolutions were still the order of the afternoon session, and Kalihi began with a request for \$10,000 for a school house at Lihue, Kauai.

Wright proposed appropriations for Kona as follows: Wai'au, \$2,000; road, Kalihi to Keauhou, \$6,000; cross road from same to Keauhou road, \$5,000; road, Kalihi to Kaloko, \$2,000; Kona-Kau road, \$22,000.

Kalawao proposed the following amounts for appropriations: School house at Kehena and Kamaili, \$1,500; same at Keauhou, Hilo, \$1,500; same at Keauhou, Hilo, \$1,500.

Paele, under leave of the House, introduced his bill to repeal sections of the law referring to the rules of the Board of Health.

Kanlinoi also presented his bill abolishing poll taxes, which passed the first reading as well.

Kellinoi, under the same privilege, introduced his bill in relation to the distribution of electric light and power on the Island of Oahu. This measure extends the franchise of the Hawaiian Electric Company for fifty years.

Chillingworth presented his measure on brewing and the sale of malt liquors, being the same measure as was offered in the last legislature.

Pulaa offered a resolution providing for repairing roads from Waimea to Nohoanoakula, \$10,000; from Waimea to Waimea, \$5,000.

Vida was permitted to offer his bill to create a commission to examine lepers and leprosy persons, and defining the powers of the commission.

Chillingworth offered, as well, his measure to repeal the special brewing tax and to remit claims for special tax on malt liquors.

Kupihea introduced resolutions for appropriations as follows: \$40,000 for the extension of Kukui street to the Asylum Road; \$3,000 for a telephone between Kalapapa and Kaunakakai, and \$15,000 for concrete bridges in the Ewa District over the Halawa Aea, Kalanao, Waimalu, Walawa, Honoulihi and Waianae streams.

TO INVESTIGATE WRIGHT

Kumalae then presented a resolution providing for a committee of five to investigate the matters relating to the Chinese fund, and that the committee have power to employ attorneys and all other assistance the members may deem proper.

In explanation of it, he said that in the message of the Governor it was asked that an appropriation be made to cover the defalcation in the fund. He said he wanted an investigation so as to see just what money should be expended. If no stop was put to such requests, there would be many more of them and he wanted to put a stop to such appropriations. "It seems," he said, "that the officials believe we are here to do just what they wish. They have built wharves at the Ewa end of the harbor and they expect us to pay for such things. I was a member of the last Legislature, and we made no such appropriations. The people expect us to do our duty, and if we do not do so we will never come back."

Knudsen said the work of such investigation belonged to the finance committee and there was no use for another committee.

Wright said he seconded the resolution, because he and the country members knew nothing of the defalcation direct. He said he had heard that after a confession, the Treasurer was allowed to go without guards and so escaped. He thought there should be careful investigation of the whole affair.

Chillingworth said that while opposed to special committees, he thought there were features of the present case which demanded special investigation, and so would support the resolution. Hala wanted to amend by striking out the expense feature but the resolution went through, and the Speaker appointed the following committee: Kupihea, Lang, Chillingworth, Jaeger and

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu.

H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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FRIDAY : : FEBRUARY 27

UNFAITHFUL EMPLOYEES.

A favorite amusement with members of the House seems to be baiting the Board of Health. Yet with all the resolutions calling for special information and regulations, there appears to have been overlooked one of the most serious matters that has been brought before the Legislature, second only to the charge which caused the assembling of the special session of the Senate.

In his fervid arraignment of the Board of Health on the subject of his resolution demanding the regulations for the purpose of revision, the member for the Fourth district, Jonah Kumalae, made the charge that agents of the Board were going about the city, enforcing burdensome rules, which had for their object only the making it impossible for small and poor owners to retain their homes. He told of one agent who had made demands upon him, withdrawing them when he found that the owner of the property was a member of the Legislature. But with the mere statement the matter was dropped and now action seems to concentrate about the regulations. All this is as yet intimated, made under privilege and every one awaits proof.

It would appear to be the duty of a member who wishes to enter into the conduct of every department of the government, to press such a matter further. If he is in possession of such information, in a way that it could be used in a court of law, and certainly no member of the Legislature should make a statement he could not prove, it might well be considered the very first duty of the law maker to prosecute the offending official; yet inquiry at the office of the Board of Health fails to give any light, for there is no record that Kumalae has ever made complaint that agents were trying to blackmail Hawaiians to the extent of making them sell their property. The Board of Health employees are left under a nasty insinuation by the speech, and the member in honesty of purpose should press this matter to the end. What shall it avail if he should change a few regulations and yet leave in the public service a man capable of misusing his power, to the extent charged. There is nothing in the regulations of the Board that justifies any official in going so far. Any one who did such a thing went outside his province when he tried to force an old Hawaiian woman to sell her home to him at a low price. No regulations could make an honest public servant of such a man, and the legislator should, he owes it to the public, make an example of the offender, and forever separate him from the public service.

The establishment of a naval station at Guantanamo by the United States means the preservation under the flag of the spot where American marines first landed and shed blood during the war that America waged to secure the freedom of Cuba from Spain. American vessels took control of the outer harbor on June 7, 1898, and on the 10th reduced the fortifications of the inner harbor by bombardment, landing late in the day 600 marines to occupy the ruins. There was some spirited fighting for several days after that, the Spaniards attacking the men who held the rifle pits. Guantanamo is about forty miles east of Santiago and is a splendid location for a naval base for operations in the Caribbean sea.

In spite of Col. Fitch's doubts of the efficiency of the ex-Queen's agencies to "arouse the sense of justice of congress," Liliuokalani seems to have aroused it at least partially to the extent of \$200,000.—Star.

Oh no, she hasn't. The recommendation of a Senate committee to give anybody \$200,000 for "real or pretended claims," won't go very far with Uncle Joe Cannon and the other watchdogs of the House. The Advertiser would like to see the Queen get \$200,000 and spend it in Hawaii, but the chances of the money ever coming to her are infinitesimal. The pity of it all is that it will encourage her to become a standing claimant like McGarrahian.

Kupihea declared in his resolution on Board of Health expenditures and employees that it was the "bountiful duty" of the Legislature to know how public money is expended. As he has a fountain pen in his pocket and a fine knife to keep it company, with such an outfit of stationery as seldom is found on the desk of a corporation president, he should know that the expenditure is sometimes bountiful.

The Star advises the culture of ginseng here. Some months ago Wray Taylor got some seeds or cuttings which, it is to be presumed, any one is at liberty to call for. Ginseng grows best in forests and brings a good price from Chinese. It is regarded, however, as a difficult crop.

The Legislature will be in pretty small business if it meddles with Judge De Bolt's choice of a Japanese interpreter. The threat is to cut off the salary of that official to try and coerce

It is pleasant to read what the Senate would like to do for Hawaii, but it would be well to wait on the action of the House before lighting any red fire.

Gen. San Miguel's new revolt in the Philippines will be a godsend to the British anti-expansionists in getting ready for the next elections.

DEFECTS OF THE LAND LAW.

The Settlement Association idea is an admirable one but it is subject to abuses. Its theory is to put men on the soil who will till it; its practice, in some degree, has been to place men who merely want to speculate with it and who, neither by training, instinct nor ambition are farmers. Nor do they need to be farmers under the terms of their leases. A man may take a farm as a member of a Settlement Association under the right to purchase and, assuming that he gets fifty acres, here is all the agricultural obligation he must fulfill:

(1.) Before the end of the third year he must reduce to cultivation and have under cultivation two acres and a half of land. He can meet this requirement by putting out some sweet potatoes, or sorghum or castor oil beans and letting them take care of themselves.

(2.) At the end of the fifth year he must have five acres under cultivation and five hundred timber, shade or fruit trees growing if the land is agricultural; if pastoral land he must fence it. That is to say his area of sweet potatoes or sorghum or whatever may be easiest to cultivate must be increased in five years from two and a half acres to five and he may comply with the timber regulations by letting the algaroba trees grow up. The time limit of work he needs to do is about three weeks a year.

Having complied with these remarkable conditions and paid a rental of eight per cent on the appraised value of the land—which is merely nominal as Commissioner Boyd says—and maintained a home on the land for five years—which is about the cheapest way known to get a home in Hawaii—the lessee may acquire the property at the nominal figure of appraisement. At any time after the third year of occupancy he may get the land in fee simple for the appraised valuation, providing in the shorter period, he has put twelve and one-half acres under cultivation. The term "cultivation" would, of course, cover the production of easily grown forage grasses.

Let us see how the speculator can beat the intent of the law: A man who is in business in town wants a fine farm to hold for a rise. He takes fifty acres at, say, \$10 an acre and builds a small cottage on it which he calls his home and stays in over Sunday. In town he boards and does not acknowledge the place as his residence. He votes in the precinct where his farm is located. Each year he pays \$40 rental, and he has a Jap who sees that enough land is cultivated to sorghum or some other forage crop to feed a horse or a cow or sell to some neighboring dairy, and who does not cut down too many algaroba or forest trees. At the end of five years he has grown nothing in particular on the land but its price is ready, as soon as he pays his \$500 to the Government and gets his deed, to offer the tract for sale at the usual retail prices. Olaoa settlers got as much as \$100 per acre. The little speculation at \$100 per acre would net him over \$4,000 and the land is put where the genuine small farmer cannot touch it unless the corporation ultimately buying, chooses to sell at a price within his means.

There are several Settlement Associations on Hawaii which are believed to be of this character and another one is forming, which may or may not be genuine, to take a large tract of valuable land in Kauai which may have a railroad through it in less than five years. The other day the names of some of the settlers in the new Associations on Hawaii were printed in these columns and if they represent those of genuine farmers we would be glad to have enough evidence of the fact to publish it. People say that a large percentage of them are either dummies or speculators; and that almost the only ones among them who are showing a genuine and capable interest in agriculture are the Bunkouskis, Wawenitzes, Prusinovskis, Nausagoams and Floikus, et al., of the contingent of imported laborers who figure in the Russian Settlement of Sept. 6, 1900.

This is a poor way to settle up the country, gentlemen of the Legislature, and to make it productive and self-supporting. The tendency of operations under the law is to ultimately increase the holdings of the great land-owners and make it impossible to develop Hawaii "along traditional American lines." The immigrant who comes to help build up the Territory, unless he comes as one of a colony, with the way prepared for him, gets very little show. Is there no way to reserve farm land for farmers; to make the conditions such that if a man takes an area of the public agricultural domain he must use more than a small fraction of it in an agricultural way before he can perfect his title? Is there no way, when land is ready for settlement by an association that it cannot be so advertised that genuine farmers on the mainland as well as here can have an opportunity to get it? Cannot the law be made to operate against the dummy and the speculator rather than in his favor? If not the Advertiser foresees the time when the United States will take the Hawaiian land system into its own hands. This we do not want. Let the local Legislature avoid it by amending the law so that farming land shall go to farmers and not to speculators disguised as farmers.

UNITY OF ACTION.

If there is one feature of the work of the Legislature which strikes the mailman observer as out of joint with politics as done elsewhere in the United States, it is the lack of cohesiveness of the party men. Not only the Republicans, but the Home Rulers, the Democrats even, seem to lack the strong binding tie that exists in other public bodies of the same nature, in other parts of the country. Perhaps an exception might be made, for the sole Democrat in the Legislature has so far managed to be absolutely consistent.

It would be hard to find State or Territory in which the departments of the government are so closely and consistently Republican, as is the rule here. There may be a few employees who have none of the loyalty of the man who holds his place at the pleasure of a chief of the dominant party, which marks his fellow public servant elsewhere, but he is the exception. The departments have shown that the men in them are devoted to good government, have worked for its success and the recent victory at the polls must be attributed in no small measure to this unity of purpose and effort.

It would seem therefore to the outside observer that there should be due to the government something like loyal support from the members of the Legislature, of the dominant party name and affiliation. This in older countries is shown by upholding the bands of the departments, and doing all that is possible for the carrying on of their work. There may be harm done to the work of the Board of Health if the regulations, which are the outgrowth of years of experience of boards, running from the time of the monarchy to the present, are to be changed at the will of members of the Legislature who have never given to the matter more than the passing thought. It is certain that if the same unthinking laymen are to make these rules, there will be few medical men who would dare risk their reputations and efforts in working on the Board.

The danger, to the Public Works department, as expressed in the remarks of Kumalae, that the Legislature will not come to the aid of the government by paying for work done to meet the needs of growing commerce, is no less great, and certainly there will never in the future be spontaneous aid given to the government, as in the past, if the wharves constructed by private monies are repudiated by the Legislature.

The Star advises the culture of ginseng here. Some months ago Wray Taylor got some seeds or cuttings which, it is to be presumed, any one is at liberty to call for. Ginseng grows best in forests and brings a good price from Chinese. It is regarded, however, as a difficult crop.

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AMERICAN DUTY.

The members composing the Republican majority in the House of Representatives, are not, as yet, impressing the community with their ability to act harmoniously or unitedly. The pre-election promises of prompt and efficient work, require the majority to get together and work on some plan. It requires some intelligent leadership, some agreement as to a course of action and then standing by the agreement.

The Republican members of the House owe it to themselves, to the men who worked for their election and to the Territory at large, whom they now represent, to do this. It is not pleasant for Republicans to listen to the fears of political opponents that the "Republicans are worse than the Home Rulers," in killing time. The Advertiser in making these suggestions is making no attack on the Republican organization. It is simply letting it know what is being said and felt about town.

In the interest of the Territory and of the party, the Advertiser wants to be "point with pride" to the record which the Republican legislature makes. It is for the members of the House to say whether or not this may be done.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Judge Stanley has asked Judge Estee to allow him a fee in the S. W. Lederer bankruptcy case.

Judge Estee yesterday issued an order restraining the High Sheriff from selling the property of M. G. Silva.

Kikuewa was sent to jail for fifteen days by Judge De Bolt yesterday. B. H. Wright pleaded not guilty to each of the five indictments against him.

Reports for January received by the Board of Health show that the dengue fever was prevalent on all the islands. Lahaina had 104 cases. Typhoid is also unusually prevalent.

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William H. Jarrett died yesterday morning of aneurism of the heart. He was well known in Honolulu, having for the past twelve years been superintendent of the government wharves. The deceased was born in Lahaina forty years ago but has spent the greater part of his life in this city. Besides a brother, a widow and seven children survive the deceased. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the Catholic Cathedral.

The annual meeting of the Funa Plantation Company was held yesterday in the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company. The reports of the manager were read and the election of officers held. The officials chosen were as follows: President, M. P. Robinson; vice-president, B. F. Dillingham; secretary, J. A. Campbell; treasurer, E. E. Paxton; auditor, Robert Rycroft. These officers constitute the board of directors.

Judge Estee is ill with dengue fever. Guy H. Gere has been appointed road engineer to succeed R. N. Boyd.

Three months on the reef was the sentence given to Japanese Coppel, a sailor, in Judge Wilcox's court yesterday. Coppel defrauded a Chinese store-keeper out of \$40.

Another round of charge and counter-charge was started yesterday among the attorneys in the Summer case in a motion to advance the cause on the Supreme Court calendar. Magoon, Davis et al. filed affidavits charging that Humphreys offered to compromise the case; threatening in the event of a refusal to keep the old man in court for the rest of his life. Humphreys replied with a similar charge against Davis, and gave notice of his intention to request the Supreme Court to investigate the conduct of the attorneys engaged on either side of said cause.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Disease plays its worst havoc among the young. The great majority of the human race die in childhood and youth. Parents do not watch the ills of their children. Age and maturity are blind and selfish. It is the children that need care and protection. Many years ago, a medicine adapted to the complaints of the little ones, a medicine at once efficient and safe, was not to be had. Science had not discovered it, just as it had not discovered how to prevent fevers after surgical operations, or to destroy the germs of infectious complaints. Now, we have in WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a true and real specific against the ailments which for ages have emptied cradles and broken mother's hearts. This remedy contains the nutritive andorative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Mothers will be glad to hear that it is palatable as honey. Not even the most squeamish little toddler in the house will refuse to go into the harbor of Pago Pago.

It is safe to figure out that a Home Rule minority will never bring in a report on rules when by so doing they would insure the unseating of Home Rule additional employees of the House. All that makes it harder to understand why Republicans should vote to table a majority report which would have that effect.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians, for this malady. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

CHILD'S MEDICINE.

WHY?

Because Scott's Emulsion relieves such an extraordinary variety of children's diseases all the way from slight colds to the serious hip disease.

Because Scott's Emulsion is as harmless as milk. Well borne even by the delicate stomachs of babies.

Because children respond so quickly to its action. A medicine peculiarly suited to their sensitive nature. It is wonderful how rapidly delicate children improve in every way while taking Scott's Emulsion.

Because children like the taste. Most of them like Scott's Emulsion at once. The rest soon learn to like it. Little daily doses bring the results.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWME, Co., New York.

LOCAL BREVIRES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

33 analytic tests 8.8.

The Supreme Court has corrected its decision in the Hawaiian Commercial Tax case and the income of the corporation is fixed at \$291,765 for taxation purposes, instead of about \$40,000 less.

B. H. Wright has been allowed to go on his own recognizance on the new indictments against him. The bond of \$8,000 already furnished is to cover all indictments in the case of an acquittal on the present charge.

The lepers at Kalapapa have sent a petition to the Board of Health stating that they lack confidence in the officers of the camp; that the "Republicans are worse than the Home Rulers," in killing time. The Advertiser in making these suggestions is making no attack on the Republican organization. It is simply letting it know what is being said and felt about town.

In the interest of the Territory and of the party, the Advertiser wants to be "point with pride" to the record which the Republican legislature makes.

It is for the members of the House to say whether or not this may be done.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Judge Stanley has asked Judge Estee to allow him a fee in the S. W. Lederer bankruptcy case.

Judge Estee yesterday issued an order restraining the High Sheriff from selling the property of M. G. Silva.

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F. A. SCHAFER & CO.—Importers and Commissioners, Honolulu, H. I., Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOKER.—Importers and Commissioners, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

T. J. LAWRY, C. M. COOK.—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials, Office, 114 Port St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

SENATE TAKES UP LILIUOKALANI'S BIG GRATUITY

Three Senators Speak in Favor of a Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Gift.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Today the Senate discussed the bill unanimously reported by the Committee on Porto Rico and the Pacific Islands to pay former Queen Liliuokalani \$200,000 in satisfaction of her claims upon the crown lands. Senators Hoar, Blackburn, and Stewart spoke favorably but action was postponed until tomorrow.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—At the private audience today between President D. R. Francis of the St. Louis Exposition and King Edward, the latter promised to send Queen Victoria's priceless jubilee presents to the fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Two-thirds of the stock of the Equitable Gas Company has been put in escrow at \$5 per share. A big consolidation of local gas companies is rumored. Claus Spreckels is reported to be interested in the deal.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 25.—Joseph Chamberlain sailed for home today. The crowds which saw him off were enthusiastic over the successful results of his visit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Democratic House caucus has decided to filibuster for the balance of the session. Minor bills are the only ones jeopardized.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Former Governor Schroeder, who is returning from Guam, will probably be appointed chief of the Naval Intelligence Bureau.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.—There is a revival of the reports current some time ago in this city that King Leopold will visit the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The bill appropriating money for the construction of a union railroad station here has passed Congress.

PANAMA, Feb. 25.—President Sierra has been defeated by the revolutionists under former President Bonilla at Mazamor.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—McGovern won in the fourth round from Harry Maynard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The continued contentions of Germany in its claims against Venezuela has resulted in Germany placing her interests in Venezuela in the hands of the United States Charge d'Affaires at Caracas. This move on the part of Germany is considered as intended to allay the feeling that the Kaiser is antagonistic to American interests as represented in the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The Senate today agreed to the item in the Appropriation Bill which grants \$85,000 for the construction of a wharf, retaining wall and laundry plant at Honolulu. This is the appropriation asked by the Marine Hospital Service for improvements in the equipment of the Honolulu Quarantine Station. The amount asked for was \$105,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—In a battle between strike deputies and strikers here today one deputy sheriff was killed and fifteen were wounded. The riot was brought about by resistance of the strikers against the service of an injunction to restrain their action. Feeling is running high and further trouble is feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25.—The Oceanic steamship Alameda, which was held in quarantine on her arrival from Honolulu yesterday, has been released. The illness on board was not of a serious character.

CAMDEN, New Jersey, Feb. 25.—Articles of incorporation were filed here today for a company capitalized at \$7,000,000, to acquire wireless telegraph inventions and operate throughout the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The bill for placing the Philippine currency on a stable basis has passed Congress and now goes to the President.

PARIS, France, Feb. 25.—Negotiations for the purchase of the Panama Canal Company's rights by the United States are proceeding very satisfactorily.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 25.—The insurgent forces under General Miguel have taken to the mountains.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FILL LEGISLATURE'S TIME

It was like old times in the House yesterday, with resolutions chasing each other, and argument at length on each of them. The most astonishing action was the decision to investigate the Board of Health by the Committee of the whole House.

The intention of Chillingworth, in charge of the County bill, to call it up on second reading and consider it in committee of the whole had to go over, as the bill has not yet been printed in its Hawaiian translation. There will be considerable amendment to the measure and it was deemed unwise to attempt any thing until there was a full supply of copies. Chillingworth said yesterday that he expected that the bill would be regularly taken up Monday.

Speaker Beckley has acquired the knack of running things sharply and he was determined to follow the rules, written and implied closely. He censured members against personalities, just a little too late once, but he is rushing legislation along. Hala is de-

veloping into the watchdog, but he battled vainly against the determination of members to get valuable law books in both languages, though he declared he would not be surprised by a resolution authorizing each to take home his desk.

The members were amused and some angered by the injection of a harmless resolution asking for a daily summary of appropriations asked. It is said that the resolutions so far introduced call for expenditures amounting to something close to \$75,000. Wright has a legitimate protest as one of his requests for money, for a road was printed as \$1,500 when it was in fact \$15,000.

PRESIDENT COOPER'S DEMAND.

When business began in the House, after more than three-quarters of an hour of journal reading, the first thing brought up was a letter from the President of the Board of Health requesting the appointment of a committee to investigate conditions alleged to exist in the remarks of Kumalae, made upon

his resolution calling for the investigation of the Board. At that time he was reported as saying that there were agents of this board who were using their office to oppress the poor, enforcing regulations which were impossible, and thus compelling the sale of their homes. Peale moved that the communication from the Board of Health be spread upon the journal of the House, which was carried.

Harris moved that a committee be appointed to examine into the matter thoroughly. He said the determination of the board to rid the public of such officers was sufficient to justify the House in taking up the matter and sift it thoroughly. Kumalae said that what he wanted to do was to order the Board of Health to appear at the bar of the House and be examined there. He said he was ready with his witnesses. One inspector who was discharged, he said, had come and thanked him for the resolution and was ready to tell of the wrong doing of the board. He asked every one to support the motion, with the amendment that the board appear in the House and be examined by the Legislators. There was applause from the gallery. Harris accepted the suggestion, and his motion formally provided for investigation by the whole House.

Aylett insisted that all the time of the House should not be given up to such a matter, and he hoped a special committee would be named. Kumalae said that a special committee could not conduct its investigations without the House adjourning for the purpose, so he wanted the committee of the whole House to act. Kellinol thought a special committee could do the work and not interfere with the work of the House.

KUMALAE WANTS INSPECTORS.

Kumalae asked what was the Board of Health, and said what he wanted were the employees as well. He said he would amend the motion so that the inspectors be summoned also, as they were carrying out orders. It was the board which gave orders, but the inspectors should be called to give evidence as to who issued the instructions.

Aylett said he wanted to investigate the heads of the department, and so would favor the examination of members of the board, and from them get the information. He said the summoning of the employees should follow the examination of the heads, so as to place responsibility.

Kellinol moved to amend that the investigation be by special committee. He said it would take two or three days for the whole House to do the work, and he thought time would be saved by having a special committee.

Chillingworth said he supported Kellinol, as it would take too much time to hold the whole House and burden the examination with so many witnesses. The committee would have full power to summon all persons it may wish to hear, and could make a thorough inquiry.

Kellinol wanted the committee of the whole House to sit to examine the board, as a special committee might omit some point. If it was done by the House each member could ask questions and have matters cleared up completely.

Harris accepted Kellinol's amendment and Kumalae's amendment that inspectors of the board likewise be required to appear was adopted. The resolution was then carried. Kellinol's amendment being defeated, thus making the House the committee.

Kellinol then moved that the scope of the inquiry be broad enough that all matters desired to be investigated might be taken up by the committee and thus clear up the whole matter. Chillingworth took the position that this would wipe out the duties of the standing committee. He said that a six month session would mean a six month's course would mean a six month's session would pass without action. He made an earnest plea for the maintenance of the integrity of the committee, and he asked that the members give it careful consideration.

Kellinol said he had no other intention than to remind the House that there was a committee on the Board of Health, and so withdrew his motion.

RULES OUT OF ORDER.

The committee on rules reported with three amendments. The first amendment gave to the House the power to employ assistants needed by the clerk; the second permitted members to resign from certain committees, with consent of the House; and the third created a police committee and defined its powers.

Speaker Beckley ruled that the committee had exceeded its powers by making this revision, as the rules had never been referred. He would, however, refer the rules without objection, so that a report could be made at once.

Harris took the stand that the rules gave the committee the right to act, but Beckley maintained his position that nothing had been referred to the committee. He said, further, that nothing could go to the body except rules formally introduced and regularly referred. The discussion consumed the time of the House until a recess was taken for the noon hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first business after noon was the report from the committee on rules, which had been ruled out during the morning. The report was read again, and upon its completion was laid on the table to be taken up on the filing of a minority report.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Purdy began the offering of resolutions by asking for the following amounts: Road from Kaahuhu to Waimea road, \$10,000; new road from Kukuhale to Kaahuhu road, \$40,000; repairing road from Kukuhale to Kaapuna, \$4,000; from latter point to Paia, \$4,000; from that point to Kekouka, \$5,000; repairing road from Nohonakau to Pololikamanu, \$8,000, and extension, \$5,000.

Vida introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Territory to furnish the members copies of the laws in English, the cost to be charged to the appropriation for the judiciary department.

Andrade took the position that it was practically impossible to secure the books, as they were out of print. He said that he wanted to amend by providing that the members who had Hawaiian copies should not have English copies furnished them.

KUMALAE ON INTERPRETATION.

Kumalae urged the provisions, saying that where there were Hawaiians who had the law in one language, they would find that the translation was incorrect in some places, and they would have to refer to the English. If they did not understand English they would have friends or children who could interpret the law for them. If the laws were out of print, more could be printed.

Andrade said if this was to be the order, that children could interpret the law, he wanted to get out of it. Hale said he thought it was going to far to demand such valuable books. The members were paid their salaries, and if this thing of looking for something more goes on a resolution may be expected authorizing each member to take his desk home with him. After other remarks, the resolution passed.

MANY BILLS INTRODUCED.

Aylett introduced his measure providing for the licensing of passenger vehicles and drivers. The bill provides for an examination of drivers and vehicles by a commission, composed of the Sheriff and two licensed drivers, who shall be citizens and shall have power to issue licenses.

FIXING STREET LINES.

Long offered a resolution setting forth the charge that the Kapiolani building encroached upon Alakea street, and the allegation that other buildings were similarly out of place, and giving to the public lands committee the duty of immediately making an investigation of such alleged encroachment. Kumalae, in seconding the resolution, said that the charge of encroachment was evidence that the officials whose duty it was to issue licenses were either ignorant or negligent. He said the building was practically completed, and if it was out of place the order should have been issued before the building was put up at a cost of \$60,000. It shows negligence of the officials who permitted such a state of affairs.

Harris said that the statement that the Superintendent of Public Works or his officers was true only as to methods of construction. The street line was secured from the survey office, and surely there was recourse at law. He objected to wholesale criticism of officials. Kumalae replied to him, saying that he knew all about the building of houses, while Harris knew only the selling of lumber. He said he had found that the plans went from the survey department to the health department, and finally to the public works department.

Chillingworth said he thought the resolution was going too far, for the courts were open for redress. Andrade asked what could be done if it was found that the building was on the street. Long answered that all he wanted was the inquiry, and he would shew his remedy. The resolution was adopted.

MUST EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

Kellinol introduced a resolution instructing the committee on public expenditures to proceed at once to the examination of the accounts of the various departments, so that they might report at once. He said he had plenty of confidence in the committee but he wanted the accounts gone through now so that the House might know just how the public money is being expended.

Hala said he was a member of the committee. The reports of the various departments were before members, and not one had called attention to any suspicious circumstance. Until that was done he could see no reason for taking up the job of prodding the committee.

Kumalae said that if there were no suspicious in the minds of members, he would furnish some facts. He said when a hand boy was away he was fined \$5, so that at the end of the month he had but little money; but a high salaried official went away and stayed as long as he wished, and got all his pay. An appropriation was made for singing girls, yet they did not get the money. In the police department there was a man, he said, who was to receive \$100 a month, and yet he gets \$150 a month. What is wanted is information where that money comes from. One official in the judiciary department is drawing \$125 a month, and from the police \$150 a month, he said.

The resolution was then adopted.

FERNANDEZ AFTER POLICE.

Fernandez introduced a resolution calling for a statement from the Attorney General's department of all sums of money withheld from the salaries of officers now in the department or formerly there, for any purpose whatever. He said that some policemen were having \$5 a month held out from their pay for uniforms. The last Legislature, he said, appropriated \$60 a month for captain of police at Hamakua; yet he draws only \$50. He told of other deductions, closing with the remark that the police were the guardians of the people and should be defended. Chillingworth called attention to the fact that the members should put these special facts before the various standing committees. The resolution passed.

TO EXCHANGE LEPERS' COIN.

Wright offered a resolution appropriating \$250 to meet the expense of sending a commissioner to the leper settlement to exchange the Hawaiian coin there for American silver, that the Treasurer make the appointment and furnish funds for the exchange and that the Board of Health grant permission for the commissioner to visit the settlement. The Speaker called attention to the fact that money could not be appropriated by resolution, and he would refer it to the judiciary committee.

PAY DAYS FOR LABORERS.

Chillingworth offered a concurrent resolution setting forth that as the laborers of the Public Works department are paid either monthly or semi-monthly, which necessitates borrowing money, that the master be called to the attention of the Auditor and Public Works department with the expression that the regulation be changed so that the men may be paid weekly. He said he knew that many workmen paid

LEPERS ANXIOUS TO GET GOOD AMERICAN SILVER

They Have \$3,000 in Hawaiian Coin Which Will Have to Be Redeemed by Some Means.

The leper settlement was again the principal subject of yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. A most interesting question was raised in reference to the redemption of the Hawaiian coins held in the settlement. The lepers are getting anxious about the matter, and want their money changed into good American silver under the provisions of the coinage act.

Supt. McVeigh stated that there was about \$3,000 in Hawaiian silver in circulation among the lepers which would have to be redeemed within six months, or the people would lose that amount. Mr. McVeigh said he had called upon the First National Bank, and asked that an agent be sent to the settlement to redeem the coins, but was told that this could not be done, as no expense could be attached to the reconnoiter, as there was no allowance to the bank on that account.

Mr. Andrews suggested that perhaps Mr. McVeigh could bring the money down with him, giving his note for the \$3,000 until he returned its equivalent.

Supt. McVeigh replied that he was willing to do this, but would have to receipt for the entire amount while he might get only the bullion value if the coins were disfigured or mutilated. The lepers might accuse him of cheating them.

President Cooper suggested that the Board of Health might send up \$3,000 in American silver and let the Territory stand the loss on unredeemable coins.

Finally upon motion of Mr. Andrews Dr Cooper was instructed to visit Treasurer Kepoikai and see what arrangements could be made for sending money to the settlement in exchange for the Hawaiian coin. If this cannot be done the First National Bank is to be asked to commission Supt. McVeigh as its agent to make the change, the expense to be borne by the Board of Health.

LEPERS PETITIONS.

The petition from the Settlement expressing a want of confidence in J. K. Waimau, the assistant superintendent, was denied, no charges being made. No action was taken on the petitions against the removal of Waimau.

J. Kaiko petitioned that his wife be sent to him as kokua but the request was denied upon the report of Supt. McVeigh.

A petition was read from the lepers asking for a rearrangement of the food schedules, and that their meat be sawed instead of chopped. Supt. McVeigh stated that the rations were all right now, excepting that perhaps there should be an increase in the allowance of bread and sugar. These petitions, he stated, were similar to those which had been sent to the Board of Health every two years for twenty-five years, during the sessions of the legislature.

President Cooper suggested that action be postponed until after the return of the legislature from Molokai, as they intended to visit the settlement. When the Board learned the extent of the appropriation there could probably be action as to the increase in the food allowances.

BOARD OF HEALTH WISHES TO BE INVESTIGATED ON CHARGES OF REP. KUMALAE

The Board of Health at its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the House of Representatives to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating the charge preferred by Representative Kumalae, and promising to assist in every possible way.

President Cooper called the matter to the attention of the Board stating that charges had been made in the House relating to the action of a Board of Health agent in enforcing obnoxious regulations, and attempting to wrongfully secure a piece of property from a Hawaiian thereby.

Attorney General Andrews stated that if such things were being done the Board of Health should know of it, and moved that a committee be appointed to ask the House for an investigation, and if the charges were substantiated there should be summary punishment for the offender. He said further that the Attorney General's department was ready and willing to prosecute, if bribery or intimidation was shown, and if these charges could not be substantiated they should not have been made.

The motion was carried, President Cooper to address a note to Speaker Beckley, of the Board of Health's request for a full and thorough investigation.

A letter was read from Dr. Davison of Lahaina asking permission from the Board of Health to employ a Japanese physician as his office boy. He stated that the Jap was a graduate of a medical college in Japan, but had no license, and he had taken him in to keep him from starving. He said he didn't want to get into trouble through false reports. Dr. Cooper stated that the Board of Health had nothing to do with the matter, and the letter was received and filed.

Dr. C. L. Stow was appointed government physician in Hilo and Oahu districts in place of Dr. R. H. Reid resigned.

Dr. W. B. Deas was appointed physician in North and South Kona in place of Dr. Molony, and Dr. Molony was appointed in place of Dr. Deas in the Koolau and Koahau districts.

The action of the president in appointing L. D. Beckley a sanitary inspector was approved.

each month for government employees, and to regulate the employment on public works and all works known as "Hana Pools."

Pulau presented a resolution for an appropriation of \$50,000 for supplying the district of Waimea with water pipes.

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the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
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other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
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it is hard to find a remedy. It is safe to employ mercury,
arsenic &c., to the destruction of the body, to
the ruin of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all noxious matter from the body.THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
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a power to restore strength and vigor to
those suffering from the noxious influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Merchants throughout the world.Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. In
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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
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Canadian Pacific Railway.KAHUKU HAS
A DIVIDENDAnnual Meeting
Brings Out Work
of Year.

(From Thursday's daily.)

At the meeting of Kahuku plantation yesterday a regular quarterly dividend of two per cent was announced to begin March 31st. The directors elected were: J. B. Castle, W. R. Castle, T. C. Davies, C. Bolte and J. P. Cooke. In his report Manager Adams says:

"The crop of 1902 amounted to 647.25 tons of sugar, of which 287.125 tons was Kahuku's share of Laie's sugar. The produce from the Kahuku fields, 616.125 tons, was milled from 1445 acres of cane, of which 315 acres were plant cane, 593 acres long ratoons and 537 acres short ratoons. The total crop was 624.75 tons less than the 1901 crop. This was due in part to the fact that the production from Laie's fields was less than half Laie's 1901 crop. Some of our own cane suffered very materially from lack of cultivation in 1901 owing to the extreme shortage of labor during nearly the whole of that year.

CROP OF 1903.

"The crop of 1903, now being milled, will be taken from 557 acres of plant cane, 565 acres of long ratoons, and 303 acres of short ratoons."

The manager reports that the change to oil as fuel will be made during May, which will effect a material reduction. He speaks also of the new wells added, and of the increased area of cultivation and the report concludes:

Thus far there has been no great amount of cane cropped that has been badly injured by Kahuku's greatest insect pest, the borer. This was strikingly noticeable in the 104 acres of plant cane which was cropped in January, eighteen months after planting. Thorough stripping of the cane has been partly responsible for the healthy condition of the cane. Early cropping, as followed out during the last two years, and carrying on a large acreage of short ratoons have great influence towards minimizing the depredations of this pest.

During the year the leaf-hopper appeared in unusually large numbers on the cane and attacked first the short ratoons and later the plant cane. While it seems reasonable to believe that this insect must injure the cane, no material damage from this source has been noticed thus far.

The crop of 1904 will be taken from 1,573 acres; 380 acres of plant cane, 670 acres of long ratoons, and 523 acres of short ratoons.

Drainage ditches were constructed during the year through two of the fields which were formerly flooded with storm water in the rainy season. These ditches prevented great damage to the respective fields during the December storm.

Labor is not plentiful, and the best cultivation of the cane and the proper caretaking of all the plantation property is, therefore, not possible, but there is no shortage in the number of cutters and loaders and the mill is kept reasonably supplied with cane.

Were there a sufficient number of field laborers in the country to make a selection possible, a good proportion of the men who are now urged and permitted to take up the so-called profit-sharing cane cultivation contracts would be rejected as unfit for that work. Under the existing uncertainty of the supply of labor almost any man who has physical strength and presents a good appearance is accepted as a profit-sharer by the plantation, primarily for the assurance that the cane will be cultivated to maturity, and secondarily for the assurance that there is a certain number of men on the plantation who, in case of an emergency, could be shifted from one class of work to another. Many of these men are not agriculturists. Some of them have never wielded a hoe or a shovel until they arrive, and yet the plantation is obliged from very necessity to intrust its most valuable asset, its growing crops, to their care. The selection of agriculturists at the bases of supply for field laborers for the plantations is as important in securing an intelligent and economical cultivation of the cane, as is the endeavor of designing and constructing engineers to secure the greatest efficiency and economy in pump and mill machinery.

An unsuccessful attempt was made during the past year to induce Portugee to take up cultivating contracts. A good system of drainage was installed throughout the main camp during the year and the camp is now in a sanitary condition. The general health of the laborers is excellent.

Following the custom established in 1901, a profit-sharing bonus was declared to the skilled employees at the close of the 1902 crop.

The crop in general has been greatly retarded by severe and protracted northeast wind storms, so that all the fields of young cane have the appearance of having been burned. With the return of favorable weather the cane should get a good growth. It is too early to make an estimate on the probable yield of this crop.

It was considered advisable to add to the mill machinery in 1902 in order that the crops might be taken off more expeditiously. The boiling house capacity was so limited that it was impossible to macerate freely without having to shut down the mill until the juices could be evaporated. Even with low maceration there were frequent shuttings down when the cane was full of juice. A Krajewski crusher had already been purchased earlier in the year. When the grinding was finished on the 10th of June this crusher was installed in front of the first mill. The mills were

COUNTY BILL TO HAVE
THE RIGHT OF WAY

(Continued from Page 3.)

printing committee that a number of bills had been printed and were ready for distribution.

DISCUSSION OF SCHOOLS.

Senator J. T. Brown introduced a resolution from the Kau Republican precinct Club asking that the control of education be given to the counties, and also that the counties elect district magistrates. The resolution was signed by G. E. Kinney as president of the Seventh Precinct Republican Club.

Senator Brown called attention to the fact that the resolution had not been signed by Senator J. T. Brown, and also asked that the resolution be referred to committee. "I am not ready to vote as yet upon whether or not the county should be given control of the schools," said Senator C. Brown. "It is a subject that requires a good deal of thought, and there has already been considerable debate one way and the other. I am not ready to vote on the resolution today. I don't think (without committing myself) that the Board of Education should be changed at present. We want to keep education and religion out of politics. If the Senate adopts a resolution like this, it binds itself to what is stated in the resolution—namely, that the counties should have control of education within their boundaries. I think the resolution should go to the education committee and afterwards to the county committee. The county bill will come up for discussion in a joint committee of the House and Senate, and until these two committees are ready for a joint meeting this resolution can properly be left with the educational committee."

Senator Paris stated that he didn't think the resolution should be received by the Senate in its present shape. He said he had received a copy of similar resolutions from the Kau club, and had sent them back to be put in proper shape in the form of a memorial.

Senator Baldwin stated that the communication was not even addressed to the Senate.

Senator Kalauokalani said that the Senate should not be too hasty in setting aside anything from the people, though he agreed with Senator C. Brown that this resolution should be sent to the education committee. If a communication was set aside at once, the people would not care to make known their wants to the Senate.

Senator J. T. Brown stated that he agreed with Senator C. Brown, and believed it a little hasty to act on the matter at once. He said that he expected to have lots of these resolutions and did not believe that they should be refused, but that some disposition should be made of them.

Senator Paris called attention to the fact that the resolution was out of order, and that the proper way was to send it in the form of a petition.

Senator Kaine agreed with Senator Paris, and said that communications should be properly presented, and this one should not be received. He suggested that the proper way was to refer it back to the introducer to be put in proper shape.

J. T. BROWN A REPUBLICAN?

"I am glad to see that Senator Brown is a Republican," remarked Senator Baldwin, "for I presume he is a member of the Seventh Precinct Republican Club."

"No, I am not," replied Senator Brown.

"We'll hail him as a Republican, anyway," said Baldwin. "He brought in a Republican resolution. I believe Senator Brown can put the resolution in proper shape. It is not now a resolution of the Senate, but of a precinct club."

Senator Wilcox moved to amend Senator Brown's original resolution by sending it back to the introducer. This resulted in the vote—six to six—and President Crabb casting the deciding vote, referred the resolution to the committee.

Senator Wilcox, under suspension of the rules, presented a petition from twenty Kauai school teachers asking that the schools be placed under the control of counties, and that the Tepies amendment to the county bill be adopted. This was referred to the same committee.

Senator Dickey called up his bill granting a gas franchise to W. W. Dimond and others, and after the first reading it was referred to the printing committee. Senator Brown remarked that these private bills should be transacted before being presented, in order to save expense to the Territory.

Kalauokalani's bill relating to exemptions, and raising the amount of exemption from \$300 to \$1,000, was given its first reading by title and ordered printed.

LAW ALREADY REPEALED.

The Kalauokalani bill repealing the territorial laws relating to the importation of spirituous liquors was read also for the first time. Senator Dickey moved that the bill be rejected, as it repealed an act which had already been repealed by the Organic Act. He said that the Territory had nothing to do with the importation of liquor, as it was a Federal matter entirely.

Senator Kalauokalani replied that he knew the law was dead, but that it was still on the statute books and should be removed. Senator Dickey thereupon withdrew his objection, and stated that the bill ought not to be printed, as it was simply a waste of money. Senator Baldwin said he didn't believe there was any necessity for a waste of time and money in repealing acts which had already been repealed by the Organic Act, and the bill was finally given its first reading, to be referred to the judiciary committee today.

TAXES AND COUNTIES.

Kalauokalani then read his bill amending the internal tax on real property, which fixes the tax at two per cent upon the actual cash value of Hawaii, self it.

BOYD AS A
WITNESSEvidence Does Not
Harm B. H.
Wright.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

If there is a failure to show that B. H. Wright was not a public accountant and not charged with the collection of public monies, the theory of the defense in the first of the embezzlement cases will probably be that W. H. Wright, the missing Treasurer of the Territory, is responsible for the thefts charged to the chief clerk. The jury in the Wright case was secured the first thing in the morning, and there was a technical fight all day long, as to the responsibilities of the chief clerk in the matter of collecting monies for the Territory. The defendant claims that he is not a public accountant, and as embezzlement is a statutory offense he cannot be convicted of taking monies which he was not entitled to receive. Judge De Bolt was inclined to favor the argument of the defendant on the proposition that he was not legally responsible as a public accountant, but there was no direct ruling, and the question will probably not be settled until it is submitted in a motion to direct a verdict to acquit after the Territory has put in all of its evidence.

Jas. H. Boyd was the first witness for the prosecution and his testimony was objected to on the ground that he was an accomplice. The objection was overruled and he was allowed to take the stand though there were continued objections to the evidence offered by him. However his testimony was not unfavorable to the defendant and there was no cross-examination of him by Mr. Dunne. Boyd's attorney, F. E. Thompson, was present in court during all the hearings, and is watching the case closely.

Boyd testified that he had appointed B. H. Wright as chief clerk, but this was stricken out, but the court allowed the commissions to be introduced. Dunne, who produced them, stating that he did admit their legality. Objection was made to testimony relating to the regulations under which Wright acted as chief clerk. Dunne claimed that the law provided for appointment of public accountants in a certain way, and that Wright had not been so designated. He argued that the office was a statutory one, and that under the law a regulation was insufficient in supporting a charge of embezzlement. The court sustained the objection, also one as to the custom of the office. He allowed Boyd however to testify as to what he had informed Wright concerning his duties.

"Was there a combination to the safe?" asked Cathcart, after Boyd had told him that Wright had charge of the office.

"Yes, Mr. Wright had the combination, also the key to the inner door. There was only one key that I had knowledge of, and I turned it over to Mr. Wright as chief clerk in June, when I turned over the cash and books. I told him to change the combination I had, and put in one of his own. I don't know whether he did or not. I placed a duplicate combination of the safe with the Treasurer, just prior to my leaving the Territory. It was on September 2nd, 1902, that I left for San Francisco, and I left control of the Public Works office with Treasurer Wright."

"He's gone too," remarked Davis. "And he had the combination for a month," meaningfully added Dunne.

In the afternoon there was more argument as to the position of Wright, Dunne claiming that he had only the duties prescribed by law, and the collection of money was not one of them. Cathcart replied that the law provided that the Superintendent of Public Works fix the duties and the court stated that it could not be presumed that the chief clerk had no duties.

Boyd was allowed to testify that he had told Wright that he was to have complete charge of the books of the department, was to receive all monies and was to account for them to the Treasurer as was prescribed by the Audit act.

There was no cross-examination of Mr. Boyd.

Charles Siemsen, cashier in the Public Works office, was next called and testified that he was under the orders of Wright, and had been told that he would be discharged if he didn't obey orders. He identified various books of stubs, which showed money collected by him in the Public Works office and turned over to Wright as chief clerk.

Manuel Cook, bookkeeper in the same office, related the circumstances leading up to the suspension of Wright by Treasurer Wright. He testified that after Boyd left, Treasurer Wright sent for B. H. Wright, but he would not come and finally he was suspended.

Witness related also the meeting in the Public Works office at which were present B. H. Wright, Deputy Auditor Meyers, Attorney General Dole, W. H. Wright, Carlos Long and Sheriff Brown. At that time the safe was closed and sealed, and when the seal was broken, Wright, the defendant, was asked to open the safe. He tried to do it and failed, then said he had forgotten the combination. Defendant telephoned to Carlos Long who came up and defendant then opened the safe. The cash tray was taken out and the money put on the table when witness was told to go to Hawaiian Electric Co. When he returned he gave a memorandum to Treasurer Wright, and then Dole asked what became of the money, but defendant made no reply. W. H. Wright said defendant ought to be in the custody of the Sheriff, but B. H. Wright asked that everything be kept quiet.

A number of books being the records of the Public Works Office were then offered and objection was made to testimony on the subject because the writ-

Weak Nerves

Are you ever nervous? Do you lie awake nights, suffer from despondency, and often feel discouraged? It's a terrible life to lead. Don't suffer in this way any more. Get strong and well.

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Sarsaparilla

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American Savings &

Trust Co.

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German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

T. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the
Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

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F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom
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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking enter-

trusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit

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Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our special at

\$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

THE PATY CONTEST CASE

(Continued from Page 2)

the streets of Honolulu; an act to regulate the sale of goods, wares and merchandise and to repeal existing statutes in conflict with this bill; an act to amend section No. 14, Act 51 of Session Laws of 1896, entitled Internal taxes, etc., which is section 817 of the Civil Laws.

Senator Kauke objected to a translation of each of these notices of intention to introduce bills, as he said it was a waste of time, and asked that there be a translation only when the bill was read. He said that only one senator could not understand English, and that if he wished the notices translated, the interpreter would do it for him.

Senator Achi gave notice of an act relating to members of the Board of Health and amending the same. Also an act giving to the mortgagor, his heirs or representatives the right to redeem property within a year after foreclosure if desired. This law is the same as in California.

Senator Achi introduced also a resolution calling upon the Governor for the amount of claims made by citizens of foreign countries against the Republic of Hawaii during martial law of 1895.

Senator Achi explained that the Governor in his message had asked the legislature to appoint a commission to find out what ought to be paid as a result of these claims, and he said the legislature was entitled to the information. If it was a million dollar claim he could not vote for it, but if it was only about \$2,000 he might see his way clear to make a law approving the Governor's recommendation. If however it was a large amount, he confessed that he would not know what to do.

Senator Baldwin said he would vote for the resolution, but he did not like the principle expressed by Senator Achi,

HOW LAND IS DIVIDED AT OLA A AMONG SETTLERS

Conditions by Which Tracts May Be Taken Up. Advantages Gained by Settlement Associations Over Homesteaders.

Senator Baldwin called attention to the fact that three of the printed bills had no numbers, and Senator Brown explained that the printing had been done privately, and without expense to the Territory. The bills were accordingly numbered. Achi asked what had become of his bill on fire claims, and Brown explained that all the bills had not been printed or translated. He stated further that the Governor's message was to be printed by the House Committee, and the Senate was to receive 150 copies.

Senator Crabbe gave notice of an act to repeal the stamp duty on certificates of stock of corporations, also an act relative to the sale of spirituous liquors. Senator Baldwin suggested that there was no necessity for two similar bills, but Achi explained that his act was distinct from Senator Crabbe's bill, as his was for the benefit of people with deeds.

Achi called attention to the failure of the committee to translate his former bill, and Senator Brown explained that the Senate had not ordered the translation and it could only be done upon the order of that body. He stated that the Organic Act provided only for the use of the English language.

Achi suggested that the bills could be considered by the committees, while being translated, but Baldwin replied that the public lands committee could not do this as Kaochi did not understand a word of English.

Senator McCandless introduced a bill to better define the regulations concerning the election of directors or trustees of corporations; and it was given its first reading, as follows:

"An Act to better define and regulate the manner of electing directors and trustees of corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. At all elections which shall be held for the purpose of electing any director or directors, trustee or trustees of any corporation organized or existing under the laws of this Territory, such election and elections, in order to insure its or their validity shall be held as follows, and not otherwise, that is to say;

Sec. 2. There must be a majority of the subscribed shares of the capital stock of such corporation (if it be a corporation which has issued or proposes to issue capital stock), or, in the case of a corporation which has no capital stock, there must be a majority of the members thereof, represented either in person or by proxies in writing, which proxies must be filed with the secretary, and shall be open to examination and objection by any and all persons rightfully attending such meeting. Every person acting therein (in person or by proxy or representative) must be a member thereof, or a bona fide stockholder having stock thereof in his own name on the stock books of the corporation, at least five days prior to the election. Any election had other than in accordance with the provisions of this act is voidable at the instance of any stockholder or member, and may be set aside upon petition to any court of competent jurisdiction. Any regular or called meeting of the stockholders or members may adjourn from day to day, or from time to time, if, for any reason, there is not present or represented a majority of the subscribed stock or members, or no election had, such adjournment and the reasons therefor being recorded in the journal of the proceedings of the board of directors.

Sec. 3. All elections shall be by ballot, and every stockholder shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy the number of shares standing in his name, as provided by Section 3 of this act, for as many persons as there are directors to be elected, or to cumulate such shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall see fit. In corporations having no capital stock each member of the corporation may cast as many votes for one director as there are directors to be elected, or may distribute the same among any or all of the candidates. In either case, the directors receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Senator Isenberg jokingly moved that the bill be laid upon the table, which brought a warm outburst from McCandless. He said that such a bill was essential for the protection of the minority, that all corporations always wanted to down the minority, and his bill gave the minority stockholders a chance to get a director by cumulative voting. Senator Brown suggested that the bill must either go on its first reading or be rejected, and the motion was adopted unanimously.

The meeting adjourned for the day at 11:15, on motion of Senator Isenberg.

that by appointment for a small charge and against a large claim. He favored the appointment of a commission to ascertain whether or not the claims were just, without reference to the amount.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Senator McCandless introduced a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of Public Works to furnish rooms in the basement of the Capitol building for meetings of the committees, and the motion was carried. McCandless was appointed to notify Supt. Copper. McCandless' resolution called for "suitable quarters" and Senator Baldwin asked if he meant "sleeping quarters."

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The meeting adjourned for the day at 11:15, on motion of Senator Isenberg.

Hawaiian Sugar Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25.—

Paauhau, \$18,774; Hawaiian Commer-

cial, \$46,873; Honokaa, \$14; Makaweli,

\$88; Onomea, \$2,382.

—

If YOUR CHILDREN are subject to

croup, watch for the first symptom of

the disease—hoarseness. If Chamber-

lain's Cough Remedy is given as soon

as the child becomes hoarse, the attack

can be averted. Even after the croupy

cough has appeared the attack can al-

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edy. It is also invaluable for colds and

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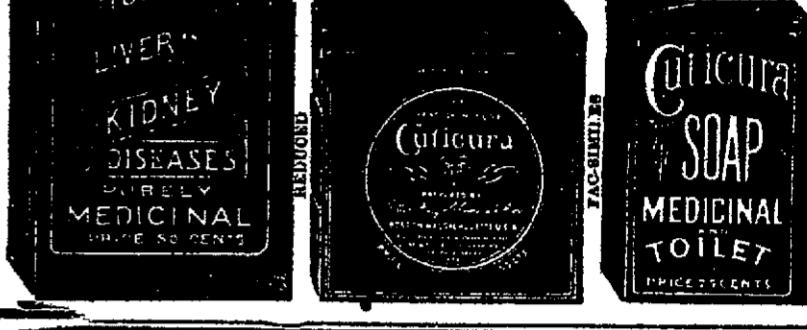
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Complete External and Internal Treatment

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

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It tones the whole system, adding life to the blood and making it do its work better. Prescribed by doctors as a tonic because it is pure.

No beer sold in Hawaii will stand the chemists' test for purity with Primo—the beer that's making itself famous in Hawaii.

Buy from the Brewery if your dealer does not sell it.

TELEPHONE MAIN 841.

such premises, and plant and keep in good growing condition on the said premises an average of not less than ten timber, shade or fruit trees per acre of the whole area if the same is classed as agricultural land, or if the same is classed as pastoral land he shall fence in the same. If the premises are classed as pastoral-agricultural land the foregoing alternative conditions shall apply respectively to the two kinds of lands.

4. He shall not assign his said interest under the said lease or any part thereof without the written consent of the Commissioner. Provided, that a Lessee or Lessees holding the whole interest in a Right of Purchase Lease, may at any time when all the conditions of the Lease to be performed by the Lessee up to such time shall have substantially performed, surrender such interest to the Government by delivery of such lease to the Sub-Agent with the intention of the holders to surrender the same clearly endorsed thereon and signed by them in the presence of the Sub-Agent. Any such surrender shall release the Lessee from all further duty of performance of the conditions of the document surrendered, but no surrender shall be valid if one of the Lessees is a minor under eighteen years of age, unless such minor is represented by a statutory guardian. And further provided that any such Lessee over the age of eighteen years of age may assign his interest to his co-tenant.

Section 62. In case two or more persons become co-tenants under any such lease by inheritance or otherwise, any of them may compel the remainder to buy or sell according to the provisions of Section 45.

Section 64. At any time after the third year of the said term, the Lessee shall be entitled to a Land Patent from the Government conveying him in fee simple the land described in his lease, upon his paying to the Government the appraised value of the premises as set forth in such lease, if he has reduced to cultivation twenty-five per cent of said premises, and has resided thereon not less than two years, and has substantially performed all other conditions of his lease.

LAPSES, FORFEITURES AND SURRENDERS.

Section 70. Upon the determination of a right of purchase lease by lapse of time, or upon the forfeiture or surrender of such lease or a freehold agreement, the Commissioner may in his discretion and within the limit of his authority open the premises or any part thereof for settlement or reserve or dispose of the same in any manner or for any of the objects provided in this Act. And if the same are disposed of under the provisions of Part 7, they shall be re-appraised, provided that in case of premises surrendered under the provision of Part 6 or 7, the value of the permanent improvements and the unimproved value of the premises shall be appraised separately as provided in Section 64, and the incoming tenant shall pay for such improvements as therein provided; and the value of such permanent improvements shall, when received by the Government as aforesaid, be paid to the surrendering lessees or freeholders, and the Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the amount of such valuation upon the requisition of the Commissioner out of any funds available for such purpose.

Section 76. All disputes, disagreements or misunderstandings between the parties to any Certificate of Occupation, Homestead Lease, Right of Purchase Lease or Freehold Agreement, touching the construction of such instruments or in anywise relating thereto, which cannot be amicably settled, shall be referred to the Circuit Judge in whose jurisdiction the premises in question are situated, and such Circuit Judge shall have full and exclusive authority in chamber without the intervention of a jury for adjudicating such matters, subject only to appeal to the Supreme Court.

KAHUKU HAS A DIVIDEND.

(Continued from Page 2)

all lined up and the first and last mills were retrofitted. The improvements and repairs put the mill into better condition than it has been before, and the extraction since these changes were made is as good as can be obtained from a seven-roller mill. It is interesting to note as a comparison of work that while two plants on this island with modern nine-roller mills and crushers are obtaining an extraction of over 95 per cent, Kahuku with a seven-roller mill and crusher, and using the same method of determining extraction as is used at these two mills, has an extraction of 92 per cent.

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Makes the bread
more healthful.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

S. S. City of Peking, Robinson, from
the Orient, at 8 a. m.

S. S. Nevedan, Weedon, from Kahului
at 7 a. m.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from Sydney,
Auckland, Pago Pago and Fanning
Island, at 4 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai
ports.

Thursday, Feb. 26.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San
Francisco, at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, from Ahu-
mā, at 4:40 a. m., with 3,300 bags su-
gar.

Stmr. Kauai Bruhn, from Napoopoo,
Kauai, Punalu'u, Honuapo, Kapua,
Hookena; Lahaina and Kaanapali, at 8
a. m., with 6,621 bags sugar, 14% bbls.
tallow, 61 head cattle, 12 bunches ba-
nanas, 70 bags charcoal.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from
Oahu ports.

DEPARTED.

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Am. bark Louisiana, Halcrow, for
Seattle, at 7 a. m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simeison, for La-
haina, Maala, Kona and Kauai ports,
at noon.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and
way ports, at noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for
Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui
ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai
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S. S. City of Peking, Robinson, for
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Shipping Notes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The American schooner E. B. Jackson
began taking in ballast yesterday and
will sail tomorrow for Gray's Harbor.

The American ship Louisiana sailed
for Puget Sound yesterday morning
and will take on a load of lumber there
for Sydney.

The Sonoma took in 3000 sacks of su-
gar and 1200 bunches of bananas last
night and got away for the Coast about
10:30 p. m.

The barkentine S. N. Castle will
probably get away for San Francisco
this forenoon. No passengers will be
taken on this trip.

The ship Fort George shifted from
the Old Fishmarket wharf to the Rail-
road wharf yesterday at 1 o'clock and
will commence discharging today her
cargo of 2800 tons of coal.

The American ship Clarence S. Be-
ment which is now in the stream with
a full load of sugar aboard for New
York will sail in a few days via Cape
Horn.

The board of survey, appointed to in-
vestigate the condition of the British
sealing schooner Geneva, finished its
labor yesterday and the rumor about
the front yesterday was that she had
been condemned. The report will be
presented to the British Consul in a
few days. The deserting seamen of the
Geneva who are now held at the Police
Station have been charged under the
vagrancy law and if not shipped out
of the country on a vessel may have
to do time on the reef.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The steamer Lehua sails for Molokai,
Mau and Lanai ports today.

The steamer Niihau is on the Marine
Railway receiving an overhauling.

The steamship Doric is expected to
arrive from San Francisco on Friday.

The barkentine Makaweli had finished
discharging her cargo of coal at Ele-
sele.

The Sierra, due from San Francisco
today, will have seven days later news
sail.

Young Bros. have commenced work
on their new boat house on the water-
front.

A board of survey has determined
that the Navy transport Solace dam-
aged the Naval wharf to the extent of
\$100.

A sailor from the schooner Alpina,
which was lying alongside of the
Ocean wharf yesterday, fell overboard
but was rescued by other sailors.

DUE TODAY.

S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Fran-
cisco, probably arrive in afternoon.

DUE TOMORROW.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo
and way ports, due about noon.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai,
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